WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President late yesterday afternoon put an end to all doubt and speculation about his attitude on the Dependent Pension bill by sending to the House a message vetoing the bill. The President, in his veto message, observes at the outset that this is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by Congress since the close of the late civil war, permitting pensions to soldiers and sallors who served in that war upon the ground of sorvice and present disability alone, and in the absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service.

The President then goes on to review the pension legislation. Almost constant pen-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

pension legislation. Almost constant pen-sion legislation since the close of the war, which has resulted in placing upon the pension rolls, on the 1st of last July, 365,763 pensioners, of all classes—305,605 of whom were survivors of the war of the Rebellion, were survivors of the war of the Rebellion, and their widows and dependents, and for whom \$75,000,000 have been appropriated for the current year, and for whom \$808,-624,811 have been expended from 1861 to July 1, 1886. While annually paying out such a vast sum for pensions already granted, it is now proposed, the President says, by the bill to award a service pension to the soldiers of all wars in which the United States has been engaged, including. United States has been engaged, including, of course, the war of the Rebellion, and to pay those entitled to the benefits of the act the sum of twelve dollars per month. So far as it relates to the soldiers of the late civil war the bounty it affords them is given thirteen years earlier than it has been furnished to the soldiers of any other war, and before a large number of its beneficiaries have advanced in age beyond the strength and vigor of the prime of life.

It exacts only a military or naval service of three months, without any requirements of actual engagement with an enemy in battle, and without a subjection to any of the actual dangers of war.

The pensions it awards is allowed to en-

en who have not suffered the least injury, disability, loss or damage of any kind incurred in, or in any degree referable to their military service including those who never reached the front at all, and those discharged from rendezvouses at the close of the war, if discharged three months after enlistment. . Under the last call of the President for troops in December, 1864, 11,303 men were furnished who were thus lischarged. Criticizing the section of the bill allowing this pension, the language of which seems to the President so uncertain and liable to such conflicting constructions and to be subject to such unjust and mischievous application as to alone furnish sufficient ground for disapproving it, the President says: Persons seeking to ob-tain the pension provided by this section

must be now or hereafter,

1. Suffering from mental or physical disability.

2. Such disability must not be the result of their own vicious habits or gross care-

3. Such disability must be such as to incapacitate them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them un-

able to earn a support.

4. They must be dependent upon their daily labor for support.

5. Upon proof of these conditions they shall be placed on the list of invalid pensals.

sioners of the United States and be en-titled to receive for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor, welve dollars per month.

Passing on to a consideration of their conditions, the President says: "It will be observed that there is no limitation or definition of the incapacitating injury or ail-ment itself. It need only be such a degree of disability from any cause as renders the claimant unable to earn a support by labor. It seems to me that the 'support' here men-tioned, as one which cannot be earned, is a complete and entire support with no diminition on account of the last impairment of physical or mental condition. If it had been intended to embrace only those who by diseases or injury were totally unable to labor, it would have been very easy to ex-press that idea instead of recognizing, as is done, a 'degree' of such inability."

And then he asks: What is support? Who is to determine whether a man earns it or has it, or has it not? Is the governpensions and after an examination of their surroundings and circumstances settle

Shall the government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish are not a support! Any attempt, however honest, to administer this law in such a manner, would necessarily produce more unfairness and unjust discrimination and give more scope for partisan partiality, and would result in more perversion of the government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to permit.

If in the effect to carry out the proposed law the degree of disability as related to saw the degree of disability as related to earnings be considered for the purpose of showing, if in any way it curtails the sup-port which the applicant, if entirely sound, would earn and to which he is entitled, we enter the broad field long occupied by the Pension Bureau, and we recognize as the only difference between the proposed legis-lation and previous laws passed for the surviving soldiers of the civil war, the in-currence in one case of disabilities in military service, and in the other disabilities existing, but in no way connected with or resulting from such service. It must be borne in mind that in no case is there any grading of this proposed pension. Under the opera-tion of the rule first suggested, if there is a lack of any degree, great or small, of the ability to earn such a support as the government determines the claimant should have, and by the application of the rule secondly suggested, if there is a reduction in any degree of the support which he might earn if sound, he is entitled to a pension of

In the latter case, and under the proviso of the proposed bill, permitting persons now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how

now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how those now on the pension role for disabilities incurred in the service and which diminish their earning capacity can be denied the pension provided in this bill.

Another condition required of claimants under this act is that they shall be dependent upon their daily labor for support. Under the provisions of this section any soldier, the President thinks, whose faculties of mind and body have become impaired by accident, disease or age, irrespective of his service in the army, and who, by his labor only, is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might, with unimpaired powers, have provided for himself, and who is not so well endowed with this world's goods as to live without work, may claim to participate in its bounty; that it is not required that he should be without property, but only that labor should be necessary to his support in some degree; nor is it required that he should be now receiving support from others. Recent observation and experience constrain the President to refer to another result sure to follow the passage of this bill. There can be no doubt, he says, that the race after pensions offered by the another result sure to follow the passage of this bill. There can be no doubt, he says, that the race after pensions offered by the bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity. More than this, while cost should not be set against a patriot's duty or the recognition of a right, still, when a measure proposed is based upon generosity or motives of charity it is not amiss to meditate somewhat upon the expense it involves. Experience, the President says, has demonstrated that all the estimates concerning the probable future cost of a pen-

sion list are uncertain and unreliable and always fall below actual religion, and in support of his assertion, says: "The chair man of the House Committee on Pensions man of the House Committee on Pensions calculates that the number of pensioners under this bill would be 33,105 and the increased cost \$4,767,130; this is upon the theory that only those who are entirely unable to work would be its beneficiaries. Such was the principle of the Revolutionary pension law of 1818, much more clearly stated, it seems to me, than in this bill. When the law of 1818 was upon its passage in Congress the number of pensioners to be benefited thereby was thought to be 374, but the number of applicants under the act was 22,297, and the number of pensions actually allowed were 20,485, costing, it is reported, for the first year \$1,847,900, instead of \$40,000, the estimated expense for that period.

of the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were married after January 1, 1800. It was estimated that they numbered 300 at the time of the passage of the act, but the number of pensions allowed was 3,742, and the amount paid for such pensions during the first year of the operation of the act was \$180,000, instead of \$24,800 as had een estimated."

"I have made no search for other illustra tions," the President adds, "and the above being at hand are given as tending to show that estimates cannot be relied upon in such

cases."

Continuing with his objections to the bill, the President says: "If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utthe President says: "If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utterly unable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year, and if those partially unable to earn their support should be admitted to the privileges of this bill, the probable increase of expense would be almost appalling. I think it may be said that at the close of the war of the Rebellion every Northern State and a great majority of Northern counties and cities, were burdened with taxation on account of the large bounty paid our soldiers, and the bonded debt thereby created still constitutes a largeitem in the accounts of the tax gatherer against the people. Federal taxation no less borne by the people than that directly levied upon their property is still maintained at the rate made necessary by the exegencies of war. If this bill should become a law with its tremendous addition to our pension obligations, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to reduce the Federal revenue and restore some part of it to our people will, and represent the people will and people w restore some part of it to our people will, and perhaps should, be seriously questioned. It has conveniently been a cause of pride and congratulation to the American

citizens that this country is not put to a charge of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now living under a war tax which has been tolerated in peaceful time for to meet the obligations incurred in war. But for years past, in all parts of the country, the demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxation upon our labor and production has increased in volume and urgency.
"I am not willing to approve a measur presenting the objections to which this bill is subject, and which moreover will have the effect of disappointing the expectations of the people and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace."

The President closes his message by saying: "The evil threatened by this bill is, in my opinion, such that charged with a great responsibility, in behalf of the people, I can not do otherwise than to bring to the consideration of this measure my best efforts of thought and judgment and perform my constitutional duty in relation thereto, regardless of all consequences, except such as appear to be related to the best and high-est interests of the country."

BOGUS MEDICAL DIPLOMAS. A Correspondent Claims to Have Detected

an Alleged Physician in Lewiston, Me.

Bolling Medical Diplomas and Degrees.

Bosron, Feb. 12.—The Herald yesterday morning devoted a whole page, claiming to have detected an alleged physician named Samuel York, of Lewiston, Me., in the act of selling medical diplomas and degrees. The Herald's investigations were instigated by the fact that some time instigated by the fact that some time ago, one Dr. James M. Buzzel, of Portland, The Effect of Old Maids on the Appearwas arrested for an alleged abortion, and a few weeks later, "Dr." Morrill was arreste on a similar charge in Lewiston, both claim ing to be graduates of the Maine Eclectic Medical College, of Lewiston. As Samuel York, M. D., whose name is first on the list of the incorporators of the Maine Eclectic College, as Dr. Samuel York, whose name heads a similar list in connection with the Maine Eclectic Medical Infirmary, is the very venerable Prof. S. York, M. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Druidic University of America, State of Maine branch, he had several strings to his bow. Some of his coincorporators were reputable, well-mean-ing people, but the whole concern was practically managed by York. When the Eclectic Infirmary was started a circular was issued, announcing that the design was to establish a free hospital, and gifts were solicited. The Herald's representative under the guise of a student, was enabled to hear the professor conduct a "quiz" and much space is devoted in yester-day's article to that feature. According to Dr. York's own statement the Druidic University has 5,000 graduates, or rather 5,000 individuals connected with it. Dr. York cared nothing about the students' knowledge about the subject mentioned in the University catalogue, his sole object being to get the price of a diploma giving, in return, the degrees of A. M., M. D., etc. The *Herald* vouches for the truth of the story, and claims that it can be substantiated, if necessary, in any court of law. In its investigation it has been en-couraged in every possible manner by the members of the medical profession in Maine, and by the municipal authorities of Lewis-

REIGN OF TERROR.

Outrages Committed by Liquor Dealers Upon Clergymen at Mt. Brydge, Ont. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.—Advices from Mt. Brydge, Ont., state that a reign of terror exists there, owing to several out-rages committed by liquor dealers on clergymen and others who have been crusading the saloons and enforcing the Canada temperance set. The House of Inspector Robertson was broken into at night, the windows and furniture smashed, and two windows and furniture smashed, and two shots fired with a revolver, terrifying the inmates, who were afraid to venture down stairs. The house of Rev. Mr. Silcox was visited, but the marsuders were frightened off before much damage was done. The next victim was Rev. J. E. Moore. All the window glass in the front of his house was smashed; the front door was broken in, and at another time a shot was fired at Mr. Moore, as he sat in the parlor. Threats have been made to burn the houses of all persons who make any further attempt to enforce the temperance act.

Investigation Into Railroad Disaster Sus

White River Junction, Vt., Feb. 12.—
The commissioners have decided to suspend the further examination of witnesses in the railroad disaster investigation until Monday, February 14. The body of Delina Brodeau, of Nashua, N. H., was identified Thursday. The body of James A. Stone, proprietor of the City Hotel, Burlington, Vt., was also fully identified. Two more persons included in the list of ninety-one passengers have been accounted for, and both are safe. This leaves the figures: Total number on train, 91; accounted for, 87; still missing, 4; total identified dead, 19. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 12 .-

STORY OF TWO HATS. An Exchange of Head-Gear Which Cause Considerable Merriment.

A few years ago an amusing incident occurred in the House of Commons beween two well-known members. One, who for many years represented North Warwickshire, was a true specimen of an old English Tory gentlemen, somewhat solemn of visage and dress, while the other, who is still a member of the House, is a prominent Irish Nationalist

They happened on this occasion to be seated on the same bench, with their hats placed beside them on the seat. The two hats were, though both tall, dissimilar in nearly every other respect; the Tory member's being high and straight, with a flat, narrow brim-just such a hat as an old fogy who looks with contempt upon the fashionable hats of the present day would wear; but the other gentleman's copper, if not in the correct Bond street style, was rather fetching in appearance, with its slightlyourved crown and neatly-curved brim.

An attendant passing a card into the House, with an intimation that a con-stituent was waiting in the hall to see the Irish member, he, apparently hav-ing his attention fixed upon the name on the card, rose, took a hat from the seat, and walked out of the House, placing the hat upon his head. A general titter of amusement took place among the members and others assembled in the lobby and hall to see the familiar figure of the Irish member with a hat on that might have belonged to his grandfather, and his general appearance reminded most people that saw him of a celebrated character of Dickens' in the "Old Curiosity Shop."

It happened at that moment a division was called, and the members summoned into the chamber in the usual way, when, just as the question was about to be put, the loud voice of the member for North Warwickshire was heard calling the attention of Mr. Speaker to a point of order, for the worthy member, being a rare old stickler for a question being put in its proper order, thought he could improve upon the form in which the present one should be put.

Cries of "Order! Order!" rose from all parts of the House, as it is custo-mary for a member addressing the House when the doors are closed for a division to remain "seated and covered." The member receiving a reminder from another sitting near, at once seized the hat beside him and placed it upon his head. A loud roar of laughter was heard from the whole House, the Speaker being hardly ablo to resist joining in, to see the worthy old gentleman in his somber dress with such a hat on as he had never before been seen to wear during the forty years of his parliamentary life. When the merriment had subsided and the point of order was settled, the Irish member, who had discovered his mistake of taking the wrong hat, resumed his seat, and, with that keen sense of humor he is known to possess, delighted the House by putting on the hat he had taken and assuming a broad grin. The seconds, one enjoying the amusement the spectacle caused and the other frowning his displeasure at the very unparliamentary proceeding. The hats were then exchanged amid approving cheers of the members .- London Times.

JINGO SCIENCE.

"Do you know, sir," inquired an American tourist of his companion while doing England, "the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours, or our countrymen over the herring pond."

"Well, I know what Prof. 'Uxley

"And what reason does he advance?" "Well, 'Uxley says it is all h'owing to the h'old maids." "Owing to old maids! You surprise

"Fact. 'Uxley figures it out in this

way: Now you know the H'inglish are very fond of roast beef?"

"But what has that to do with old maids?

"Go slow. This genuine H'inglish beef is the best and most nutritious beef in the world, and it h'imparts a beautiful complexion!"

"Well, about the old maids?" "Yes; you see the h'excellence of this H'inglish beef is due h'exclusively to red clover. Do you see the point?" "All but the old maids. They are not in sight as far as I can see," replied the

American, with a sigh, "Why, don't you see? This red clover is h'enriched, sweetened and fructified by bumble bees."

"But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow wearily.

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face. The h'only h'enemy of the bumble bee is the field mouse, which undermines and robs their nest." "But what have roast beef, red clover,

bumble bees and field mice got to do with old maids?" "Why, you must be very h'obtuse. Don't you perceive that the bumble bees would soon be h'exterminated by the

field mice if it were not for-" "Old maids!" "No, if it were not for cats; and the h'old maids of h'old H'ingland keep the country thoroughly stocked up with eats, and so we can directly trace the h'effect of the rosy H'inglish complexions to the benign cause of H'inglish h'old maids; at least, that's what 'Uxley says, and that's just where the h'old maids come h'in. Science makes clear

How It Struck Him.

many mysterious things, my H'american friend."-Texas Siftings.

It was a little newly-arrived sister that nurse held in her arms and seven-year-old Robbie stood jealously inspect-

To his mind she looked smaller and less attractive than any little sister of the other boys that he could remember, and he felt a keen thrill of disappoint ment. So he put his hands deep in his pockets like papa, wrinkled up his nose, and regarding the new acquisiton sav-

agely, said:
"Well, I call that pretty near a failare!"—Detroit Free Press.

FUNNY FACTS AND FANCIES.

Banos—"Did you ever see vessels engaged in a fight?" Civilian—"No, but I have seen a ship spar."

A poe jumped off the Brooklyn bridge a

few days ago. An exchange thinks it was the most intelligent thing that ever took "WHERE is the ideal wife!" asks a lect

urer. The Norristown Herald answers usband, her search will prove fruitless. It is Even So.—

"All flesh is grass," an ancient truth,
By which it will be seen
That in the spring-time of our youth
We are so "jolly green."

An exchange says "kind words are never lost." But a careless wife sometimes mis-lays them until she wants another new JUDGE-"Prisoner, why don't you go to work! Take hold of any thing!" Tramp-

Yer honer, it won't do; I did take hold of a chicken and here I am." A WRITER says that the mating of human

beings is beyond the science of man. Perhaps this is the reason why match-makers are usually of the geutler sex. "Can you use this?" timidly inquired the poet, as he laid a bundle on the desk, think I can," said the editor, affably.

A visitor in Dublin was asked by a car driver if he wanted a car. "No," said he;
"I am able to walk." "May your honor
long be able, but seldom willing," was the witty rejoinder.

Answer to "vocalist"—We don't know

am just about to start a fire in the

what will prevent your eyes from filling with tears while singing, but the best way o keep the eyes of the listeners from filling is not to sing.

Cur of the old settlers at the Isles

Shoals, seeing the name of "Psyche" on the hull of a yacht, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed: "Well, if that ain" the biggest way to spell fish!" "I wish I was a public house," loving woman to her husband. "Why!" he inquired, with some degree of surprise.

"O, because you would be in eighteen or twenty times a day to see me." THE coming girl will walk five miles day, says the Household. If the editor will name the starting time and distance perhaps the fellow she is coming after can get out of the way, says the Minneapolis Trib

"Have you ever sat upon an inquest?" asked the coroner of a cowboy. "Betcher life I hev, stranger," was the ready answer. "And what kind of a verdict did you bring in?" "A charge of murder against the doctor."

FIRST WARD DUDE (at a recent social affair)—"Miss M——, I have started a mutual admiration society." Miss M—"Ah! When do you initiate the other member!" Then a deep, solemn stillness brooded o'er the gathering.—Elmira Gazette.

A BRAKE has been invented which will stop a locomotive going at the rate of forty miles an hour within a space of fifty feet. The engineer and fireman are expected to keep on for about a mile and a half, but they are of little consequence. - Detroit Fre

A young man who held a loaded pistol to his head and threatened to blow his brains out unless the girl who had refused him would consent to have him, was coolly told by the young lady he would have to blow some brains into his head first. He didn't Swell No. 1 (pretending to mistake for

an usher a rival whom he sees standing in evening dress at the cloak room of the theater)—"Ah! have you a programme!" Swell No. 2 (equal to the occasion)— "Thanks, my man; got one from the other "My dear," he whispered softly, as they

seated themselves on the toboggan, "if on the way down I should ask you to be my wife, what would you say?" "What would wife, what would you say?" "What would you do if I should refuse!" she whispered back. "I should have to let you slide," he simply said. KINDLY OLD LADY-"What's the matter

"Ittle boy!" Little Boy (crying bitterly)—"I lost fi' cents." Kind Old Lady (giving him a nickel)—"Well, here is five cents more for you, don't cry. How did you lose it!" Little Boy (feeling better)—"I lost it pitchin' pennies."

A LOUISVILLE lover, while kissing his sweetheart good-bye felt a choking sensa-tion in his throat and finally died from suffocation. The doctors could not tell what ailed him, but evidently, says an exchange his heart had come up into his throat and choked him to death.

CLARA-"They say Charley is a great catch, and all the girls are running after him; but for my part I don't see what they find in him to admire." Susan-"Perhap you do not know that his mother has th reputation of being a wretched cook."
Clara—"Is that so! He'll make a spendid husband for somebody."

LEARNING A TRADE.—Blacksmith (to young man)—"You think you possess the necessary qualifications for a blacksmith?" Young man—"Yes, sir. I was a member of the foor-ball team at college." Black smith (dubiously)-"You may be strong enough, young man, but this business de nands brains as well as strength."

A LEADING physician has made the startling revelation that six thousand people, mostly children, die yearly in this country from the effects of cough mixtures containing morphia or opium. Red Star Cough Cure contains neither opiates nor poisons;

purely vegetable.

March, 1882, Rev. L. N. St. Onge, P. P. Indian Missionary, Glen's Falls, N. Y., wrote: "A single application of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me of rheumatism." October

29, 1886, he writes again: "It cured me

TEACHER—"What number is quarrel?"
Pupil—"Piural." T.—"Why?" P.—"Be rause it takes two to make one."-Bo

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.

ı	CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.	0
l	LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common 0 0 6 2 75 Choice Butchers 8 90 6 4 65 *	i
l	HOGS-Common 4 25 65 4 65	b
ı	Good Packers	4
ı	FLOUR-Family 3 60 6 3 56	
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WORSE THAN SMALL POX. A Great Danger Which Menaces an Un-

A Great Danger Which Menaces an Unsuspicious Public.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports that over fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys. Consumption is one of our national diseases, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our columns during the last eight years, that kidney troubles are not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety out of every hundred other common diseases. They who have taken this position, made their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a specific for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, which have become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

We have precently received from them a fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have challenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have investigated, and those who are frank have admitted the truth of their statements. They claim that ninety per cent, of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allow the blood to become filled with uric acid poison; that this uric acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ.

in the blood carries disease through every organ.

There is enough uric acid developed in the system within twenty-four hours to kill half a dozen men.

This being a scientific fact, it requires only ordinary wisdom to see the effect inactive kidneys must have upon the system. If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, stomach or liver become inactive, we know it at once, but other organs help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, because the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

Organs that are weak and diseased are unable to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affliction, when in reality the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.

Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney disease is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to use less treating of local effects.

that kidney disease is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to use less treating of local effects.

They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cuse the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste away with inflammation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perishes.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the kidneys. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood soaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Warner's safe cure, the only known specific for kidney diseases, cures 10 per cent. of human aliments, because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove the uric acid, or kidney poison, as fast as it is formed.

If this acid is not removed, there is inactivity of the kidneys, and there will be produced in the system paralysis, apoplexy, dyspepsia, consumption, heart-disease, head-aches, rheumatism, pneumonia, impotency, and all the nameless diseases of delicate women. If the poisonous matter is separated from the blood as fast as it is formed, these diseases, in a majority of cases, would not exist.

It only requires a particle of small-pox virus to produce that vile disease, and the poisonous matter from the kidneys, passing all through the system and becoming lodged at different weak points, is equally destructive, although more disguised.

If it were possible for us to see into the kidneys, and how quickly the blood passing through them goes to the heart and lungs and other parts of the system, carrying this deadly virus with it, all would believe without hesitation what has so often been stated in advertisements in these columns, that the kidneys are the most important organs in the body.

They may regard this article as an advertisement and refuse to believe it, but that is a matte

Careful investigation and science itself are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is, in fact, more important than any other in the system as a health regulator, and as such should be closely watched, for the least sign of disordered action.

JUMPING at a conclusion—a dog trying to catch his own tail. —New Haven News.

A NATURAL color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. Leading physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for

THE New York hand-organ men have a union. Sort of a grinding monopoly, as it were.—New Haven Yeas.

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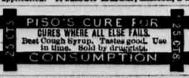
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